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Mr. GEORGE V. DU NOYER read the following description of various objects of antiquarian interest presented by him to the Academy:—

Nos. 1, 2.—Views of a Cromlech, called “Leach an Seail” in the parish of Harristown, Welsh Mountains, near Kilmaganny, county of Kilkenny, from a sketch by Mr. Wyley, formerly of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

No. 3.—Remains of a rude stone-grave, or Kistvaen, on the south side of Carrickgollogan Mountain, county of Dublin, erroneously marked in the Ordnance map as “Cromlech.”

No. 4.—Sketch of a boulder of granite, from Begern Island, in the harbour of Wexford; on which is rudely punched a simple cross, with bifurcated ends, the whole enclosed in a parallelogram. This is said to mark the grave of St. Iberius, whose death is recorded as having occurred on the 28th of April, A. D. 500. This is also from a sketch by Mr. Wyley.

No. 5.—A slab of granite, about 3 feet 10 inches above the ground, and close to the base of the round tower at Rathmichael old church, in the county of Dublin. On one side of the stone there are rudely punched two groups of four concentric circles each, connected by three lines. There may be a third group of circles beneath the level of the soil.

No. 6.—This represents another slab of granite, about 5 feet in length, now used as a tombstone in the graveyard of the old church of Tullow, county of Dublin. The small angular projection at either side, near the top of the stone, gives it a faint resemblance to a cross. The ornamentation on this slab is of the same character as on the former; but at either side of the stem connecting each of the groups of circles, there are a number of divergent parallel lines. The style of ornament on both these stones so closely resembles some of that seen at New Grange, in the county of Meath, and on some of our gold lunettes, that I do not think it unreasonable to suppose that these carvings were made in Pagan times, and the stones subsequently adapted to Christian uses.

Nos. 7, 8, 9.—Three views of a very singular bi-effigial tombstone, from the graveyard of Culdarragh on the Boe Island, in upper Lough Erne. This carving is of the rudest description, the size of the head of the male and female figure being out of all proportion, and the features of both brought out by raised flat narrow bands. The male head is distinguished by a forked and pointed beard of the *Saxon* type, and that the figure on the opposite side of the stone is that of a female is suggested by a waist-belt. The arms of both effigies are crossed on the chest, and more resemble flat bars than anything else. The top of the stone is cut away deeply, so as to form a marked separation between the heads. Without doubt, this is a work of considerable antiquity, and it appears to have been intended to mark the interment of two bodies in one grave.

No. 10.—View of the doorway of the round tower of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The lintel is formed of blocks of old red sandstone, the sides

of magnesian limestone, and the sill of the ordinary grey limestone of the district.

No. 11.—View of the round tower of Kilrea, in the county of Kilkenny: unlike most of such edifices, the doorway is not surmounted by a large window-loop,—this aperture, though present, being placed at the distance of many feet to the left-hand side as you enter the door. The upper portion of the tower has been remodelled, the conical roof removed, and a parapet formed over the original openings at the top of the tower. This tower stands on a square plinth of dry masonry, and measures $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference at its base.

No. 12.—Doorway of the round tower of Kilrea. This doorway measures only 4 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height to the springing of the arch, and 2 feet 4 inches in width: it is formed of sandstone, and its sides are parallel. The head is semicircular, and cut out of one stone; around the entire doorway there is a flat raised band, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

No. 13.—Doorway of the old church of Kilbunny, near Pilltown, county Waterford. There is a quaintness and originality in this work, which stamp it as being of exceeding antiquity,—possibly of the tenth or eleventh century. The doorway, which has converging sides, measures about 6 feet in height to the springing of the arch, its head is semicircular, formed of nine stones, each of which is cut away superficially so as to form a deeply depressed zigzag moulding, surrounded by a flat band; the arch rests on a broad abacus, ornamented with massive beads. Directly over the arch a human head projects, in high relief, the forehead of which is cinctured by a flat band; the lower portion of the face is destroyed; on the northern side of the doorway, over the springing of the arch, there projects a rudely carved head of a nondescript monster, with a large mouth, having teeth and a curled-down snout; the corresponding side of the door is plain.

The outer angle of the northern jam of the doorway, just beneath the abacus, has been cut into to represent a human head, with beard and moustache; and on the opposite side, a ram's horn is carved in a similar manner: although the carvings appear in relief, no portion of them project beyond the surface of the stone.

No. 14.—This represents the head of what was once a very fine cross, carved out of granite, and lately discovered in a field to the east of the "Cathedral" of Glendalough. Its type is that of a cross radiating from a circle.

No. 15.—A small slab of mica-slate, carved so as to suggest the outline of a cross just appearing from beyond the outer circumference of a circle; also from Glendalough.

No. 16.—Small and rudely formed cross of the Maltese type, carved out of a slab of mica-slate; from Glendalough.

No. 17.—A small block of mica-slate, from Glendalough, carved into the form of a truncated cone, having a small oval hollow on the top, which, no doubt, was meant to receive the shaft of a cross.

No. 18.—A small mutilated cross, cut out of a flat slab of granite, and standing on a square plinth of granite, in the graveyard of the old

church of Kill-of-the-Grange, county of Dublin. The effect of a cross radiating from a circle is produced by four circular perforations ranged round the centre of an imaginary circle.

No. 19. This represents the head of a beautifully carved cross, from the graveyard of the old church of Kilkieran, near Pilltown, county of Kilkenny; here we have the effect of a cross radiating from a circle produced in the most skilful and effective manner.

No. 20.—The plinth and shaft of a most exquisitely decorated cross, from the same locality as the former; the chief ornamentations are the plait and the rope ornament.

No. 21.—This cross, which is of unique form, is also from Kilkieran; it is cut out of a single block of sandstone, and is 10 feet 6 inches high; it stands on a circular plinth. The cross arm is unusually short, and appears as if inserted into the shaft, which is completely surrounded by a rope-moulding; a portion of the lower face of the shaft is depressed in such a manner as to lead one to suppose that the space was intended to receive a tablet for an inscription or device.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25.—Four views of the plinth and a portion of the base of the shaft of a small cross, formed of red sandstone, from an ancient burying-ground, one mile south of Ballinamult, in the county of Waterford; these are drawn to the full size of the original. The ornament on the different sides of the plinth is either the simple plait or fret.

No. 26.—An Anglo-Norman tombstone, or lid of stone-coffin, from the graveyard of the Black Abbey at Kilkenny. The slab is ornamented with a simple long-shafted cross, which terminates in large trefoils; it bears on its surface the following inscription, in the Anglo-Norman character:—

Master Roberd de Sardelove git ici deu de saalme eit merci Pat, n̄, r,

No. 27.—Another and a similar tombstone from the same locality, but devoid of any inscription. From the shaft of the cross, just below the arms, there appears suspended a kite-shaped shield, on which three large rings are faintly traced. It is probable that these are but the sketch of an armorial bearing: if, however, we are to suppose the work complete, I know of no coat of arms more nearly resembling it than that of the family of Canteville or Cantwell.

No. 28.—A similar tombstone, also from the Black Abbey at Kilkenny; it is ornamented with a foliated cross only.

No. 29.—This sketch represents a rude stone-coffin, from the same locality as the three preceding tombstones; the ornament along its sides is in low relief, and badly executed, representing alternations of trefoil-headed arcades and square spaces enclosing rude quatrefoils; from the general style, I am led to think that it was executed on the spot by native stone-cutters, while the coffin-lids or tombstones may have been the work of accomplished Anglo-Norman sculptors, and were possibly *imported*. In a paper on female cross-legged effigies, which I contributed to the “Journal of the Archæological Institute,” vol. 2, I had occasion

to make the same remark with regard to some stone-coffins and coffin-lids found at Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

No. 30.—This represents a coffin-shaped tombstone, from the graveyard of Fethard church, in the county of Wexford; it bears along its bevelled edge the following inscription, in the Anglo-Norman character:—

Thomas de Angayne gist deu de sa alme eit merci. Amen.

No. 31.—Fragment of an Anglo-Norman tombstone, with foliated cross, and a portion of an inscription, from St. Canice' Cathedral, Kilkenny.

No. 32.—This sketch represents a tombstone of a very unusual type either in Ireland or England. It is decorated with a human head and bust, rising from beneath a richly foliated cross, which rests on the chest of the figure; the head is apparently that of a female; the stone is preserved in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

No. 33.—A tombstone similar in type to the former, and preserved in the graveyard of the old church of Bannow, county of Wexford. Here, however, we have the head and bust of a male and female figure, surmounted by an architectural canopy. The male head is armed with the cylindrical flat-banded helmet of the 13th century; the female head is bare, showing the hair tonsured over the forehead, and falling in looped-up curls over the ears, being bound round with a flat band. Along the shaft of the cross there is the following inscription, in black letter:—

Hic jacet Johannes Colfer qui obiit [no date]. Orate pro Anna Siggin que obiit [another blank space on which the date was never inserted], quorum animabus proprietor deus. Amen.

In the district of Bannow and Carrick, Colfer is the most common name; but Siggin, though recognised as that of one of the oldest families, is now extinct; the last of the name in the county was an itinerant horse-breaker, an old man much respected by the people, and who occasionally lived amongst them at free quarters.

No. 34.—View of the old house of the Siggin family, in the townland of Newtown, formerly Brandane, opposite to Bannow Island.

No. 35.—A mediæval tombstone, from the graveyard of Bannow old church.

No. 36.—View of the old church of Bannow, county of Wexford.

No. 37.—Doorway of Bannow old church, remarkable as being of precisely the same type and general form as that from the so-called "Cathedral" at Glendalough, which is supposed to be of the 7th century. As the date of Bannow church cannot be later than the 13th century, we can only suppose that its architect copied from the antique, unless his judgment led him to adopt the most simple and at the same time the strongest form of doorway possible,—that with a massive flat lintel, having an arch over it to relieve it of the weight of the superimposed masonry.

No. 38.—Plan of Bannow church, showing the Porches to the north and south doorways, which, however, are less ancient than the church itself, and may have been added to give greater security to the ecclesiastics or others who may have used the church as a place of refuge in troublesome times.

No. 39.—The lid of a stone-coffin, or perhaps a tombstone only, from the abbey of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny; this is ornamented with the full-length figure of an ecclesiastic, carved in high relief; along the bevelled edge of the slab there is an inscription in the Anglo-Norman character, which commences with an invocation “in the name of God to pray for the soul of Julianus,” somebody whose name commenced with the letters DVC; the remainder of the inscription is too faint to be deciphered.

No. 40.—The tombstone of Elenor, daughter of Pierce, the 8th Earl of Ormond, and wife of the Earl of Thomond, from the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. I give this sketch as illustrating the practice of representing the emblems of the Passion on tombstones, in the 14th and 15th centuries.

No. 41.—The stone seat called St. Kieran’s Chair, from the interior of the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

No. 42.—Coat of arms of Edward the 4th, carved on a stone which is inserted into the gable-wall of a house, close to the entrance of the graveyard of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The supporters to the shield, which is charged with three lions passant and three fleur de lis quartered, are a winged griffin and a greyhound, those of the Tudor family: the date of this carving must be between the years 1546 and 1553.

No. 43.—This sketch represents a covered well in the yard of an old house, called Wolf’s-arch in the town of Kilkenny. In the entablature is the date 1604, with the following inscription in black letter:—

*Orate pro animabus Johannis Rothe mercatoris et uxor ejus Rolæ Archer
qui puteum hunc et herediticia fieri fecit.*

In the wall adjoining the well on its right-hand side, is a stone bearing the arms of Rothe and Archer, with the date 1610. It would appear that the immortality to be acquired by the construction of a draw-well or drinking-fountain was known to and appreciated by the worthies of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The following nine illustrations from No. 44 to 52, inclusive, are of windows and loops from buildings of various ages.

No. 44.—One of the side-wall windows of the old church of Donaghmore, between Clonmel and Fethard, in the county of Tipperary. Twelfth century.

No. 45.—Window from the W. gable of the old church of Ownig, county of Kilkenny.

No. 46.—Window from the S. gable of the sacristy of Mullagh Abbey, county of Tipperary. Fifteenth century.

No. 47.—Loop from Ballycloughy Castle, county of Tipperary.

No. 48.—Another loop, from the same building.

No. 49.—Loop from Ormond's Castle, at Carrick-on-Suir, erected A. D. 1565.

No. 50.—Another loop, from the same castle.

No. 51.—A third loop-hole, from the same building.

No. 52.—Cruciform loop, from the same castle.

No. 53.—Sketch of the stone-roofed and castellated church of Taghmon, county of Westmeath.

No. 54.—Ground-plan of the same building.

No. 55.—Small Aumbrey from the east wall of Taghmon church, close to the east window.

No. 56.—Exterior view of one of the windows from Taghmon church, which from its general style would lead to the supposition that the church was erected in the latter part of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th century.

No. 57.—Plan of the church forming part of the ruins of Moymet Castle, in the county of Meath, near Trim, erected by Sir Lucas Dillon, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth. The only feature of interest in this ruin is the pulpit, which formed part of the original structure, and is placed in the south side-wall, near the commencement of the chancel.

No. 58.—Coloured drawings of two fibulæ of the bulla type. That marked A is formed of a very large lump of amber, pierced with a bronze pin. Fig. B. shows the perforation in the amber bushed with wood, to guard against the amber being cracked or broken by the action of the pin.

No. 59.—The first drawing on this sheet is that of a singularly beautiful fibula, the hoop of which is ornamented by a series of five flattish amber beads, alternating with bronze dirks arranged in groups of five; the termination of the hoop, where the pin catches, is flattened out in the form of the opercula of a mollusk, and is decorated by delicately engraved lines, which follow the curve of the flattened spire, having between them rows of zigzag punchings. This ornamentation is precisely similar to that on many of our gold torques. Fig. D. is a fibula of the same type as the former, but formed entirely of bronze; the hoop is engraved with a zigzag pattern, and the terminal opercula-shaped disk, at the catch for the pin, is ornamented with a series of two rows of small circles. On the pin of this fibula there are yet preserved four of the original rings which were attached to the cloak or garment intended to be fastened by it.

No. 60.—A singularly large bronze fibula of the type of the former, but much more rude in workmanship, and devoid of ornament. The terminal disk is oval, and remarkably large, measuring 6 by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across: from its massive character, I think this may have been applied to horse-trappings, or the hanging of heavy drapery.

No. 61.—This fibula is of the same type as the foregoing, but wants the terminal disk, which gives place to a long deep catch for the end of the pin. The hoop is ornamented with a rude herring-bone pattern.

No. 62.—Chessmen of walrus tooth, representing a King, a Bishop, and a Pawn; these were found in the sands on the shore of one of the Orkney Islands, and are supposed to be of the 12th century. I give them to illustrate the form of the *sword* and the *pastoral* crook of the period. These singular relics have been described by Sir F. Madden, in the “Archæologia,” vol. xxiv., p. 200. The objects represented in the five last sheets of illustrations are preserved in the British Museum.

No. 63.—This is an original drawing by my colleague, Mr. Foot, of an ornamented font in the old church of Aughtmama, near Oranmore, county of Clare. It represents a combat between two stags, and is in its way quite unique. *Vide* Portfolio.

The marked thanks of the Academy were voted to Mr. Du Noyer for this handsome and valuable donation.

The Secretary of the Academy read the following recommendation of the Council:—“That the sum of £30 be placed at the disposal of the Council for the purchase of antiquities during the current year;” and moved that the same be adopted by the Academy.

Whereupon it was moved and seconded, as an amendment:—“That the recommendation brought down from the Council be referred back to the Council for reconsideration, the amount proposed to be voted for the Museum being considerably less than ordinarily voted for many years back.”

A division having been called for, the amendment was declared to be lost; and the original motion, being put, was declared to be carried, —13 members having voted for, and 6 against it.

Donations of books were presented, and thanks voted to the donors. The Academy then adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862.

THE VERY REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D. D., President, in the Chair.

Dr. KINAHAN read the following—

SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES OF THE FAMILIES CRANGONIDÆ AND GALATHEIDÆ WHICH INHABIT THE SEAS AROUND THE BRITISH ISLES.

(Plates III.—XV.)

PART I.

The *italicized* genera and species are not British.

FAMILY—CRANGONIDÆ.

Carapax depressus, oculi superne aperti : Antenn. externæ filamento terminantes squamâ latâ basi præditæ. Ant. internæ ad basin dilatatæ, pedunculo brevi, duobus filis terminantes. Maxillipedes externi subpediformes. Chelipedes (pedes ambulatorii) paria quinque; par primum subcheliforme, par secundum didactylum, paria tertia ad quinta acuminata. Branchiæ paria septem. Genera: Crangon, Cheraphilus, Ægeon, *Nectocrangon*.